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report of all prominent points; the votes by party divisions on the main questions. MV. Political Platforms of 1868, viz. :

A .- National Republican Platform at Chicago. a.—Proceedings of the Courention.
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Blair. c.—Gen. Blair's celebrated Broathead Letter. V. Laws passed at the last session of Congress; full synopsis of all important acts; the Eight Hour

Law. &c. VI. Cabinet Members-Supreme Court-Ministers to other countries.

II. The XLth Congresss-List of Senators, with polities, Post-Office addresses, and time of expiration of terms. List of Members of the House of Representa-

tives, with States, Districts, and politics. VIII. The XLIst Congress. List of Senators as far as chosen, politically

classified. List of Members of the House of Representa tives by States, Districts, and politics, as far as

IX. Financial Affairs-Condition of the Public Debt as officially declared to Congress. Statement of expenses of the Government from the beginning of the Rebellion. X. The several States, Area, Population, number of

Electors, Capitals, Governors (politically denoted), meeting of Legislatures, days when State Elections occur. Carefully corrected to the present year. XI. Foreign Governments-Area, Population, Rulers, Titles, dates of Accession, and forms of Govern-

XII. Election Returns-Full official return by Counties of the vote for Grant and Seymour in November, 1868, compared with that for Lincoln and McCiellan Official returns by Counties of votes for Gover-

ment.

nors, or other leading State officers, in 1868. Official returns by Counties and Districts of votes in 1868 for Members of Congress, with political division of candidates.

State Legislatures-their political divisions in Senate and House.

XIII. Recent Elections for Delegates to Congress, and other officers in our rapidly growing Territories. XIV. Summary of Recent Presidential Elections, show the votes of each State and the vast increase in

Note .- We have taken unusual care to make our record of the votes given in 1868 entirely complete and accurate. Nearly every State return for President and Congress has been copied directly from the official record, and certified by the proper officer. It is our especial aim to give the exact facts in all these returns, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to approach as nearly as possible to this result.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1868.

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IF Thaddens Stevens-Eulogies in the House of Representatives, Duel near Chester, Penn., the first Steam Train in America, Card from Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the great American Walker, Foreign, the Wooden Railroad of the Adirondack, a Question of Dramatic Copyright, he Eric War, Board of Councilmen, the Heirs of Cobweb Hall, and the Courts, may be found on the second page; the Money and other Mar-ets, and Shipping Intelligence on the third; New Publications on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh page.

Weston, the pedestrian, explains his late failire, in another column, and promises to renew his undertaking.

The House, yesterday, accomplished nothing but culogies-not all of the best-and the Senate did little but follow tardily in the condemnation of Mr. Johnson's repudiation policy, which the whole country has by this time

Sheridan proposes by a Winter campaign to each the Indians that they have no escape from the inexorable fate of a reservation, peace, and plenty to eat. Elsewhere we print some explanation of the plan on which this campaign is being conducted.

From Louisiana comes another grab at our plethoric Treasury, which so overflows with richness that Mr. Morton wants to lock up our Gold, in order to depreciate the Greenbacks enough to make resumption easy. The Louisinnians want their levees built.

The position which John Bright has accepted in the English Cabinet is that of President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Layard, who had previously been announced as filling that position, has been appointed Commissioner of

South Carolina is prompt in proposing to take advantage of the permission just accorded to raise militia for local defense. We shall hail the day when the other Southern States do the same, and, by proving their ability to take care of themselves, relieve themselves of the United States Army and the Treasury of a heavy expense.

The Committee of Congress to investigate the New-York election frauds is to be in session here during the holidays. We exhort all, therefore, who have fac's casting light upon the subject to be prepared to aid the Committee in every possible way. Let us know what the frauds were, and who committed them, on evidence which even the assurance of Tammany cannot dispute.

The long struggle between the Magyars and and the Slavi of Croatia has been happily settled, and the deputies of Croatia have taken their seats in the Hungarian Diet amid unmense enthusiasm. Thus the Russian party, but the Panslavic agitation will undoubtedly continue and lead to new complications.

What we said in praise of Senator Sherman yesterday he forces us to take back to-day. He has explained that the Secretary of the Senate and the reporters of the press were alike unfortunate in so far misunderstanding him as to imagine that he had reported the ringing resolution in favor of National honesty in the payment of the bonds, printed in yesterday's issue. Instead of wanting it passed. he wanted it laid on the table-which is not so good as we had hoped of Mr. Sherman.

An important decision, involving the rights of dramatic authors to their compositions and even to their stage directions, is given elsewhere. Under it the representation of a play of Boucieault's at one of our New-York theaters was yesterday enjoined talk about resuming until you have hoarded in in the interest of an American writer on whom the Treasury money enough to redeem all the Judge Blatchford held that a plagiarism had Greenbacks; but suspended banks used to rebeen committed. The author's rights having thus been established, the managers hastened

The House Post-Office Committee astonish us by reporting a bill correcting some of the grosser abuses of the Franking Swindle. We shall be more astonished if it should pass. And yet we have hope. The outrageous abuses that led to a deficiency of a million dollars in the Post-Office Department for money spent in hauling over the country cart-loads of electioneering pamphlets under printed franks, are too gross for members to dare go upon the record as in favor of upholding them.

Not content with a broad-gauge through line to Cincinnati, the Eric Railroad is now reported to be in active negotiation for the control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road, which, with its Eastern connections, would secure an almost or quite unbroken nartheir salaries, time their terms expire, days of row-gauge line, between New-York and Cincinuati. The magnificent schemes of Erie seem suddenly to have overleapt all petty barriers of courts, injunctions, lack of dividends, and the like, and soared at no less an aim than a monopoly of through travel Westward.

> A dispatch from Constantinople states, that the Turkish ultimatum has really been rejected by Greece. It is even reported that an engagement has already taken place between the Greek steamer Erosis and a Turkish cruiser, and that the Greek steamer had taken refuge in the harbor of Syra, where she was blockaded by Hobart Pasha, the Admiral of the Turkish erniser. The Great Powers will undoubtedly continue their efforts to preserve peace, but if they should fail and the war between Turkey and Greece go on, we shall soon hear of new outbreaks in Crete, in Thessaly, and probably in other Turkish provinces.

The action of the Senate Committee on the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department is not encouraging. They too, are that they were as good as Gold, and would smitten with the charms of a new speedily place us in a position to pay Gold for bent, his wife, and such number of small chil-Department, and enamored of the chance them to all who asked it.

we are involved in a war which it seems necessary to fight out. It is very well to beware of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in, humanity and economy seem alike to dictate that we should now so bear ourselves that the Indians may hereafter beware of us.

They have a new name for it in Washington. It is not "lobbying" but "acting as 'counsel." That is what ex-Governor, and ex-Senator, and ex-Secretary Robert J. Walker swears he did for Baron Stoeckl. The way he did it was to write pamphlets and newspaper articles, and button-hole members in honor of the icebergs-which seems to us a very sweet-smelling rose indeed, no matter what vile name you call it by. And they have a new way of "seeing" an "influen-"tial" newspaper. The Editor acts "very 'kindly" in turning the grindstone, and the 'counsel" thinks he ought to have "a present" of, say, a handsome little three thousand for it. The Editor blandly doesn't know, you know, but the Publisher does, and the cash is paid.

MORTON ON FINANCE.

Mr. Senator Morton's latest appearance before the Public was in several characters. The most remarkable of them was that of Mr. Mark Tapley. The jollity with which this new financial Daniel treated certain conditions of our situation that to many people have seemed serious enough, was marvelous. The Country had no trouble about an expanded or redundant currency. It had no trouble about the flow of Gold to Europe which unlearned people suppesed at least an inconvenience in the way of a return to specie payments. It had no trouble about an enormous bonded debt, deprectated shockingly below its real value, and yet drawing high gold interest. None of these things gave Mr. Morton any concern. He was uneasy solely on the score of the Greenbacks. Even these he did not want fredeemed. He was only anxious that, having already promised to pay them when we were able, we should now repeat the promise. This done, he would, with serene self-satisfaction, proceed to withdraw Gold by the hundred millions from the demands of the World's commerce, and lock it up in the Treasury vaults, there to rust in idleness, while we continued to tax the people heavily for money to pay the interest on our bonds. Taxing for the interest, while nimlessly hoarding the means wherewith we might be paying the principal-that is the scheme of which Mr. Morton is enamored-the Dulcinea del Toboso for whose matchless sake this modern Don Quixote rides a tilt against all comers. If his paper helmet be shattered in the first encounter, we protest that, like the neighbors of the Knight of La Mancha, we still look upon him more in pity than in anger.

We learn from the financial revelations with which Mr. Morton has favored the Senate, that our bonded debt has nothing to do with the depreciation of the currency. We owe less than four hundred millions of Greenbacks, and over two thousand millions of Bonds. The fact of owing two thousand millions on which we pay heavy interest doesn't affect our credit at all; but the fact of owing three hundred odd millions on which we pay, and have contracted to pay no interest, depreciates it dreadfully! Here is richness! Bonds depreciated to onefourth their par value, and still drawing six per cent gold interest, would not, we further learn, affect our credit-we could still keep our curthe Treasury. To keep this Gold idle her material resources, but with a simple intent | them at the supreme moment; but against the bonds, but by locking up Gold in our debts; to pay our debts with it would any cost to her material aggrandizement. The which aims at a union of all the Austrian Slavi destroy people's faith in us, because it ingenuity and complexity of these laws cannot doomed men and women would be willing to with Russia, has for the present been defeated; would be "proclaiming to the world that we be fully explained in these limits. In fact, live and let the world take its chance of a Mr. Chanler, we presume, is to be set down but the Parallelia will and the world take its chance of a Mr. Chanler, we presume, is to be set down but the Parallelia will and the world take its chance of a Mr. Chanler, we presume, is to be set down but the Parallelia will and the world take its chance of a Mr. Chanler, we presume, is to be set down but the Parallelia will be fully explained in these limits. "do not intend to return to specie payments!" they are known to us mainly through the blessed reformation. It is simply fortunate as one of the noble fighters, and so is Mr. The Greenbacks are depreciated solely because 'they are overdue and dishonored;" and yet we learn, a little further on, when the necessities of the argument change, that "our credit "was never before so good as it is now." One moment the people have lost faith in our intention to pay, and so refuse to take our notes except at a heavy discount; the next moment they never before had so much faith in our intention to pay, and so improvement of the national credit is in no wise necessary as a preparation for resumption! The fact that we owe two thousand millions on which we are bound for heavy interest has nothing to do with the value of our due-bills: but the fact that we owe three hundred millions in due-bills has a great deal to do with the value of our two thousand millions in interest-bearing bonds! It is idle to sume on one dollar in Gold to two and a half of outstanding circulation, and in his opinion to effect a satisfactory arrangement with him. Government, after hoarding awhile, could re-

sume on even less! If we have dwelt on these contradictions and crudities it is not because we have been unable to agree with many things which Mr. Morton has said. But the trouble with his speech is an old complaint that has lain against the performance of many a previous experimenter in the fields of finance. He has said some new things and some true things, but the new things are not true, and the true thingswell, they have been as clearly set forth often enough before.

Mr. Morton would resume specie payments in 1871, by hoarding all the Gold we get until then. We would resume specie payments years sooner, by appreciating the Government credit, Mr. Morton would make Gold scarce and high, and way of getting ready to resume. We would unlock Gold, make Government bonds high by showing our ability and willingness to pay them, bring Greenbacks up with them, and so get ready to resume by making the currency as good as Gold. Mr. Morton would assure the man who has a United States due-bill in his pocket of the Government's ability to pay it, by locking up sorely-needed funds, to be used for that purpose three years hence. We would seek to give such assurance by using the means at hand to pay off now, as fast as we are able, the most oppressive part of our indebtedness. Mr. Morton would secure the national credit by continuing to pay burdensome interest on an enormous debt, and giving a pledge to select that which costs us no interest as the first to be liquidated. We would secure the national credit, just as we would secure individual credit, by stopping the biggest leaks first, and stopping them just as fast as we have the means in our power. Mr. Morton thinks that paying off our debts after this common-sense fashion would depreciate our due-bills. We think it would give proof

sumption would now be any easy task. That | than their own, that they will fling their granot having been done, the first step toward resumption seems to us to consist in appreciating our bonds. Bring them to specie par. Then their more evident desirability as an investment gives us an eager, capacious market for them. That equips us with Gold to meet any run on the Treasury, by giving us certain sale for a security which capitalists prefer to Gold. And, that done, Resumption is achieved!

THE AGONY OF SPAIN. The interest of our people in the Spanish

question centers mainly about the political sit-

uation; very nearly exhausts itself, apparently,

on doubts and fears respecting the form of

government that is likely to be established in

the now distracted country. But, with all due consideration for American tastes and predilections, we submit that the political question is at present of secondary importance. Whether the Government of Spain shall be democratic, republican, oligarchical, or monarchical, is not of prime moment. We do not agree with the opinion so dogmatically expressed by Mr. Buckle in his well-known chapter on Spain, that political forms exercise no deep influence over national life; nor are we prepared to admit that "no country in the world is so little "affected by extraordinary transitions of its "government as Spain." We believe that the miserable plight Spain is in may be traced directly, and in no inconsiderable measure, to the fatal traditions of its rule. But no government that Spain can reasonably expect at this time would materially injure her; for any rule will discard those same fatal traditions. Even a menarchy, without a national constitution or a national representation, might not prove noxious to Spain, if it encouraged her industry, emancipated her commerce, and liberated the intelligence of the people from the priestly and dogmatic thralldom in which they have for centuries been held. Poor Spain needs almost every kind of recuperative power, almost every kind of civilizing agency. She needs a middle class, composed of merchants, traders, manufacturers, artisans, writers, journalists, proprietors in land and real estate -a class intelligent, active, capable, responsible, directly engaged in promoting industry, accumulating wealth, improving social arrangements, mending laws and customs, founding institutions-a class conservative by reason of its property interests, and progressive through its desire of social elevation, independent in means and character, united by community of employments, standing and working together with a strong but undefined esprit du corps. Such a class has no existence there in proportion to the population. Spain needs a system of popular education of a purely unsectarian description, to make the people aware that they have minds to be cultivated, and to put them in possession of their working intelligence. The curse of Spain has been ignorance -ignorance festered by Government, prescribed by institutions. The mind of the country slumbered under the coverlet of the Church.

Without these two things, a Middle Class and Popular Education, there is no permanent basis of prosperity for any government, monarchical or republican. But a sorer need than either of these, just now-an immediate, pressing need-is freedem of industry and commerce. Spain must be put in communication with the rest of the civilized world; and this impossibility. That such excellent results will can be done only by the repeal of laws which rency at par, not by paying either it or the have kept her shut up in a strict and peculiar doubt, be a balmy consolation to the victims, if isolation; not for the purpose of developing by any chance the thought should occur to would improve people's faith in our paying to keep her faithful to the Roman Church, at probability of this there are several presumprecent discussions about them, and the efforts now making to remodel them. The serious making of these efforts by a man of so much ability and earnestness as Schor Figuerola is reputed to be, is one of the most encouraging signs of progress in Spain. Señor Figuerola, the chief of the Department of Finance, proposes the abolition of all difference between Spanish and foreign vessels whatever merchandise they transport; an alteration of the navigation laws, admitting foreign vessels into the Spanish dominions, reducing port duties, authorizing the enlistment of foreign seamen by Spanish shipmasters, allowing the sale and mortgage of Spanish ships abroad, and in general the adaptation of Spanish maritime policy to that now in force among other nations of the earth. The old-fashioned Conservatives will protest against these innovations, and will cast all sorts of obstacles in the bold Reformers' path; but the instinct of selfpreservation is now aroused, the influence of the outside world is beginning to tell, the spirit of true enterprise is already making its mark, and there can hardly be a doubt that the liberal policy in trade will prevail. If it does, the energies of the whole peninsula will be quickened by a new impulse.

The present aspect of things is certainly discouraging. As if the difficulties inevitably incident to the situation were not enough, short crops, an apprehended famine, prospective suffering, and distress, are saddening, exciting, terrifying all classes of the population. The poor are crying, the rich are running away; an unsettled condition is threatening to become a perilous condition; industrial, social, and political problems are getting fearfully mixed up together, and even wise men entertain gloomy forebodings. But the Spaniards are a brave people, schooled in patience, and gifted with a certain grave persistency of temper that may carry would thus depreciate Greenbacks yet lower by them well through dangers as cruel as theirs. They increase in numbers though very slowly as compared with other communities. They make progress in trade, both imports and exports having more than doubled in the last ten years. The revenue of the country was computed to be something like five millions more in 1867 than it was in 1868this in the face of every sort of malign, disthe old one. How fast will she advance, is the question. The answer to it will depend in some degree, of course, on the form of the government established; but it will depend more on the attitude assumed by the Government toward the home interests of an agricultural people class.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue affords a standing proof of the pure and patriotic desire of a great number of talented and disinterested gentlemen to serve their country for their country's sake. The salary is only Four Thousand Dollars a year, a sum barely sufficient to support the incumdren as a moderately ambitious Commissioner of The creation of a new Caomet one of the corresponding to the correspondi

holder's pleasure in Five-Twenties at par, re- the Internal Revenue of the Government rather | Christianity, and if hanging for the sake of tuitous services into the lap of the country for the very moderate sum of Fighty Dollars per week. Mr. Rollins threatened to send in his unconditional resignation last week, and the President indulges daily in the most terrific explosions of inverted benedictions upon the post-boy, because he don't bring it to the White House. Yet the present Commissioner, Still shivering, stands upon the brink And fears to launch away.

Mr. Alexander Cummings and many others have been regulating their comings and goings so as to roll in whenever Rollins shall roll out. And plenty of other disinterested gentlemen are ready to fill the vacancy for the same trifling compensation. But this is not the most signal illustration extant of the magnanimity with which self-sacrificing office-holders are willing to sacrifice their fortunes and their sacred honor in the collection of Internal Revenue. Gen. Young, now Recorder of Hamilton County, an office worth \$12,000, resigns this fat berth for the appointment of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio, the salary of which is only \$3,000 a year. We ask all who have ever doubted the patriotism of

our Revenue officials to pause and admire the motives which must animate these victims now prone upon the altar of their country. AFTER DECEMBER. The New Year, it gives us a sort of satisfaction to say, will open under the most bland and beaming auspices, and an advance of the nation in peace, order, morality and brotherly love for some time to come may be confidently predicted-that is, if there be any virtue in hemp. It will, indeed, be a lively month, this rather cold and blustering present, for sheriffs, and for philosophers who think that to hang a man is to put him to the best possible use for the benefit of society. A murderer is to be executed in New-Jersey on the 24th inst. A borse-stealer is to be hanged in Chesterfield County, Va., on the 18th inst. On the same fatal Friday, in Richmond, Va., Sally Anderson (colored) is to be hanged for firing a house, and one Phillips for killing his wife. John Hoag is left for execution at Rochester, N. Y., on the 15th inst. Whalen, who shot Mr. Darcy McGee, dies in Canada on the 29th inst. Kate Johnson, murderess, expires at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 18th. The execution of Foster in Baltimore, and of Grieve in Connecticut, completes, we believe, the cheerful catalogue-although perhaps a little research, if we had the heart for it, might enable us to extend the fatal list. But this will do for the present. December would be indeed a dark month, with so many payments of the extreme penalty crowded into it, were we not assured that an immense deal of good will be educed from this seeming evil. Imprimis, after the 18th inst. no horses will be stolen in Chesterfield County, Va., and locks upon stable-doors will become an extravagant superfluity. With two executions in Richmond, both on the same day, there is reason to believe that there will be no more shooting of obnoxious editors from convenient loop-holes of retreat in that regenerated city. If matters work well, not another wife will be poisoned in Connecticut for a century to come. Life in Rochester will become preternaturally safe, and in Buffalo homicide will lapse into an utter follow these various executions would, no tions, and we suspect that most of these make this little sacrifice for the sake of their fellow-creatures, for it is impossible to say how many of them might not decline to die for the advantage of other people. It is lucky for society that no convict is invited to chop logic before he is "launched into eternity;" for, now and then, a shrewd sufferer might ask

to consider. The argument that death is a thoroughly merited penalty we can comprehend, however much it may fail to satisfy us; but the argument that men must die to keep other people from killing, we sorrowfully admit that we do not in the least understand. Then, going back to the position that capital punishment is a righteous retribution for murder, we are puzzled to know how it can be an equally righteous retribution for horse-stealing, because we can by no means see how horsestealing and homicide can be regarded as similar offenses. The formula for the latter crime if it is to be classed with killing, should be: "Whosoever steals a man's horse, by man shall "his horse be stolen." But in Virginia, the party bereaved of his steed is not allowed the retaliatory chance of stealing the thief's horse, inasmuch as the thief is hung, and all his horses become the personal property of his heirs. So, too, there is no Scriptural injunction to the effect that "Whosoever burns a man's house, "by man shall his house be burned." The offender might cry upon that Buffalo gallows: What are you hanging me for? Go and burn 'my house! That is the way to settle this matter!" To all which, we suppose, the

why he should die that others may not become

felonious offenders. "Why am I to be made

awkward query. It is one, however, which we

in the discussion of the matter are compelled

a frightful example?" would be rather an

Sheriff, not being logical, would scarcely lend an open ear. A few years ago, the speedy abolition of the death penalty was confidently anticipated. Now, by a sort of natural reaction, society seems to have swung to the opposite extreme and the rope as a remedial agent was hardly ever in more general use. Of course, if the, gallows theory be a correct one, the crimes of which death is the prescribed punishment should numerically diminish just in proportion abling influence? Spain must advance, under to the stern promptness with which the whatever new regime may come in to supplant penalty is enforced. But the warning influence of the gallows (that is, if it possesses any) is not very apparent, particularly when it happens that the more we hang, the more we find it necessary to hang; for not only does custom stale whatever is pathetic or terrible about these executions, but whatever cheapens and the foreign interests of the commercial human life diminishes the general reverence in which it is held. Thus we find that for centuries the gallows has been the jest of the vicious and the violent, and familiarity has

been followed by a natural contempt; so that there is no end of humorous anecdotes and of popular jokes all relating to executions. One of the saddest sights which the world can witness is generally mentioned, not with pitying reverence for human sorrow, but with a lightness of speech which may not indicate depravity, but which hardly demonstrates any

example has been proved by experience to be utterly useless, there only remains the coward's argument—the pretended fear that if the murderer's life be spared, then all our lives are in danger. The spectacle of hundreds of thousands agreeing to hang one man, because they can in no other way protect their own lives, is scarcely creditable to human nature, nor does it argue much for human power of self-protection. The truth is, we do constantly keep in prison a great number of criminals who would commit murder with sufficient chance and with sufficient temptation. The wretch with murder in his heart is somewhat more dangerous than the man-slayer with blood already upon his hands. But after the 1st of January, 1809, these discussions will be unnecessary. The great December hangings will probably abolish crime altogether.

GOING BACK ON ITS FRIENDS. It is painful to notice the growing disposi-

tion on the part of The National Intelligencer to quarrel with its friend and co-laborer, The N. Y. Times. Here is the last indication: There is no surer evidence of the degradation of the political press and politicians than the exhibition of scurrilous writing that has recently appeared in The New-York Times. When THE TRIBUNE adopted this style, The Times "not only abjured but denounced it. Of late, "however, The Times has endeavored to rival "THE TRIBUNE in this bad preëminence. It

has out-heroded Herod," &c., &c., &c. We entirely agree with The National Intelligencer that "Radical journals" should not indulge "in torrents of the most indecent "abuse against Mr. Johnson for the utter-"ance of opinions that have been claimed without comment by Republican Senators and Representatives." For President Johnson's policy is no worse than the platform so long defended by Gen. Butler and Mr. Stevens, and in some respects by Senators Morton and Sherman, and not much worse than the Indiana Republican platform. It only has the popular demerit of being the work of President Johnson. We insist that the President should not stand alone as the object of these denunciations, but that all who sin with him should be punished in the same -Between supporting Mr. Johnson and trying

to get ready to support Gen. Grant, The National Intelligencer is in a condition of deplorable anxiety.

The World is aggrieved because the negre claiming a seat in Congress from Louisiana, whom a recent Washington letter of ours spoke of as "not unlikely to get it," is known to the country neither as a great Soldier nor yet as a great Statesman. "We do not hear," bemoans The World, "that this gentleman ever fought "nobly, nor do we hear of any mental corruscations on his part," and so on for half a column. We are glad to learn from The World its estimate of the proper qualifications for a sent in Congress. Here in New-York, where its influence, as it tells us, is immense, and where, of course, it makes all the Congressmen, we have a shining illustration of the admirable manner in which its selections illustrate its theory. Messrs. Jno. Fox, Jno. Morrissey, Thomas E. Stewart, J. W. Chanler, James Brooks, and Fernando Wood are our immediate Representatives. We do not hear that these gentlemen have all "fought nobly," nor do we hear of "mental corruscations" on the part of all of them. But we make no doubt that Mr. John Morrissey has done enough noble fighting to answer for half a dozen of his colleagues. Then the wretch would be hardhearted indeed who should refuse to be satisfied with the mental corruscations of Fernando Wood. Democracy of his District in a crusade against Castle Garden, with "Death to the bloody Foreigners" upon his banners. The poor Louisiana negro should study The World, and the Congressmen of its manufacture. When he can fight nobly like Morrissey, or Chanler, or Brooks, and corruscate mentally like Fox and Wood, he may count that the organ which has made these great soldiers and statesmen will be only too glad to lend him also a helping hand.

The London Telegraph prints editorially the following "news," for the astonishment of the capitalists of New-York and of the Government of the United States, relative to the projected ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien:

"The sum necessary for the construction of this mighty work is reckoned at \$1.00,000,000, or \$220,000,000; and, vast as the amount is, certain capitalists of New-York have already come forward and pledged themselves to provide it. But at this point the characteristic differences between the American and English Governments are forced upon our notice. Finding that substantial clitzens of New-York stand committed to subscribe sice,000,000 for this great national achievement, the American Secretary of State has announced that 'the Executive Government of the United States has adopted the enterprise; has provided for a full, satisfactory, and final survey, preparatory to the construction of the canal, and is now negotiating with the Republic of Colombia for its consent to the undertaking.' The silent and undemonstrative energy with which the capitalists of New-York, supported by their Government, have undertaken this colossal work contrasts favorably with the fussiness and bomba-t which have accompanied the construction of the Sucz Canal by France, and with the absence of all effort in the capitalists and Government of Great British Channel."

Has The Telegraph got ahead of the news a jected ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien:

Has The Telegraph got ahead of the newsa or is this another of Reverdy Johnson's achievements?

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Com-The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Excentive Committee have appointed a sub-committee, resident in Washington, to provide quarters for soldiers and sailors coming to participate in the inauguration of the President elect. This committee met to-night and organized for the work assigned them. Letters asking information as to quarters, &c., may be addressed to Col. C. W. Taylor, Souresary, Washington, D. C.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN INDIANA.

CHECAGO, Dec. 17.—Fred. Bussy of Chicago, and Thomas McAlpine of Detroit fought for \$500 a side to day just over the State line in Indiana, between Lansing and the Jollet Crossing, on the line of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway. Seventy-five rounds were fought, and McAlpine was down 4 times. He was terribly whipped, and had to be held up, as he could searcely stand in the 75th round. While the pugilists were on their knees Bussy struck a foul blow, and so last the fight, although he was as fresh as when he first entered the ring.

the ring. REVENUE SEIZURES IN NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orleans, Dec. 17.—A quantity of tobacco, numbering about 830 boxes, and variously estimated in value from \$10,000 to \$15,000 was seized yesteakly evening in a number of the most respectable tobacco establishments of the city. The cause was affaced revening frauds. Guards were placed over the folsace to prevent its removal. The seizure was made at the instance of Mr. Creecy the new Assessor.

Harry Barber, Willie Fosdick, Richard Bain-Harry Barber, Willie Fosdick, Richard Bain-bridge, Willie Pierce, and Jacob Barber, boys, aged re-spectively 10, 11, 9, 10, and 8 years, heard that the Mana-ger of the Newsboys' Home of Brocklyn had no money to purchase a Thanksgiving dinner for the newsboys, and that, therefore, they were deprived of this special object for which to give thanks, consequently the little fellows above named, held a fair at the house of, Mr. Alfred Barber, on Clermont-ave., and by this means obtained 846 75, which sum they now propose to give to the manager of the Newsboys' Home, that he may be enabled to procure a Christmas dinner for the homeless and fatheriess venders of newspapers under his care.

Prof. D. W. Fiske of the Cornell University has arrived in Syracuse from his European trip. His chair—that of North European Languages—embraces the German, Icelandic, Swedish and Danish. This is the first time that any special provision has been made by an American institution for instruction at the Seandia vian tongues. Prof. Fiske will enter upan his duties in thace